

Cremony 1952
Special File

THE HALL OF FAME : NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

UNVEILING OF THE BUSTS AND TABLETS FOR

Susan B. Anthony

Thomas Paine



(1820-1906)

Brenda Putnam, *Sculptor*



(1737-1809)

Malvina Hoffman, *Sculptor*

IN THE AUDITORIUM OF THE LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS, NEW YORK

MAY 18, 1952, AT 3:00 O'CLOCK

The Chancellor of the University, DR. HENRY T. HEALD

*The Director of the Hall of Fame, DR. RALPH W. SOCKMAN
presiding*

*On behalf of the Chancellor,
Council and Senate of New York University,
the Director of the Hall of Fame
invites you to be present at the ceremony of the
unveiling of the Busts and Tablets
for Susan B. Anthony
and Thomas Paine
18 May 1952, at 3:00 o'clock (D.S.T.)
in the
Auditorium of the Library of the University
at University Heights, 181st Street
New York City*

*R. S. V. P.
before May 1 to
Director of the Hall of Fame
One Madison Avenue, New York 10*

Program on inner pages

*Please consider this invitation as a card of admission
Additional invitations, within limits available, will be supplied upon request*

Participants in the Ceremony for:

Susan B. Anthony

Thomas Paine

INVOCATION: *Doctor David Rhys Williams*

MINISTER, FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH, ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

The Honorable Sarah C. Hughes

JUDGE, FOURTEENTH DISTRICT COURT, DALLAS, TEXAS

Mrs. Ann Anthony Bacon

NIECE, SUSAN B. ANTHONY

The Honorable Florence Ellinwood Allen

JUDGE OF THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE SIXTH CIRCUIT

Mr. Henry M. Lester

PRESIDENT, THOMAS PAINE NATIONAL
HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Mr. Edward W. Stitt, Jr.

VICE-PRESIDENT, THOMAS PAINE NATIONAL
HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
CITY HISTORIAN OF NEW ROCHELLE, NEW YORK

Doctor Wesley Frank Craven

EDWARDS PROFESSOR OF AMERICAN HISTORY
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Music:

Miss Gladys Swarthout

New York University Chapel Choir

ALFRED M. GREENFIELD, DIRECTOR

How to reach the University

The Hall of Fame which is situated on the Campus at University Heights, East of the Harlem River, may be reached as follows:

- 1 LEXINGTON AVENUE (*Interborough*) Subway: Jerome-Woodlawn Express to Burnside Avenue-New York University Station; walk West on Burnside to University Avenue; thence North on University Avenue to campus. (Allow 50 minutes from Grand Central Station).
- 2 BROADWAY SEVENTH AVENUE (*Interborough*) Subway: Van Cortlandt Park or Dyckman Street Express to 181st Street; take University Avenue bus to campus. (Allow one hour from Times Square Station).
- 3 INDEPENDENT SUBWAY SYSTEM (*Eighth Avenue*): Washington Heights Express to 181st Street; walk East one block to Broadway and take University Avenue bus to campus. (Allow one hour from Pennsylvania Station).
- 4 WEST SIDE HIGHWAY MOTOR ROUTE: Drive North to George Washington Bridge; then East to 181st Street Bridge; East across bridge to University Avenue; thence North to campus.
- 5 EAST SIDE DRIVE MOTOR ROUTE: Drive North to 125th Street; cross Willis Avenue Bridge; turn to Grand Concourse to 181st Street; then turn West to campus.
- 6 TRIBOROUGH BRIDGE MOTOR ROUTE: Drive to Grand Concourse; North to 181st Street; West to campus.

N.B. *Guests in automobiles should allow forty minutes from
42nd Street*

Order of Exercises

PROCESSIONAL

Trumpet Voluntary PURCELL

ON ARRIVAL AT THE PLATFORM

Fugue in G Minor BACH

ROBERT CUTLER, *Organist*

INVOCATION—DR. DAVID RHYS WILLIAMS, *Minister,*

First Unitarian Church, Rochester, New York

The Star Spangled Banner SMITH

MISS GLADYS SWARTHOUT and the Audience

GREETING BY THE CHANCELLOR—DR. HENRY T. HEALD

RESPONSE BY THE DIRECTOR—DR. RALPH W. SOCKMAN

The bronzes for Susan B. Anthony were made possible by the generosity of THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUBS, INC. In addition to the principal fund provided by the Federation, a contribution was received from The General Alliance of Unitarian and Other Liberal Christian Women

PRESENTATION OF THE BUST OF SUSAN B. ANTHONY

THE HON. SARAH T. HUGHES

Judge of the Fourteenth District Court, Dallas, Texas

President, The National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc.

Songs by the NEW YORK UNIVERSITY CHAPEL CHOIR

ALFRED M. GREENFIELD, *Director*

Fire, Fire, My Heart THOMAS MORLEY

Children's Song (Op. 30, No. 2) EDVARD GRIEG

Let Us Break Bread Together

(Negro spiritual) arr. J. HAROLD MONTAGUE

UNVEILING OF THE BUST—MRS. ANN ANTHONY BACON

Niece of Susan B. Anthony

Floral tributes which will be placed at the bronze are indicated on page 4

ADDRESS—THE HON. FLORENCE ELLINWOOD ALLEN

Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit

Songs by MISS GLADYS SWARTHOUT
At the Piano—MR. EUGENE BOSSART

Art Thou Troubled HANDEL
Mermaid's Song HAYDN

The bronzes for Thomas Paine were made possible by the generosity of the THOMAS PAINE NATIONAL HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION OF NEW ROCHELLE, NEW YORK. In addition to the principal fund, a few contributions were received from friends of Paine.

PRESENTATION OF THE BUST OF THOMAS PAINE

MR. HENRY M. LESTER

President, Thomas Paine National Historical Association

Songs by THE CHOIR

WORLD WAR II SONGS

Duckworth Chant [Lawrence Borts, E'53 Soloist] . . .	} arranger LEONARD DE PAUR
Song of the French Partisan	
I've Got Sixpence	

UNVEILING OF THE BUST—MR. EDWARD W. STITT, JR.

*Vice President, Thomas Paine National Historical Association
City Historian of New Rochelle, New York*

Floral tributes which will be placed at the bronze are indicated on page 4

ADDRESS—DR. WESLEY FRANK CRAVEN

Edwards Professor of American History, Princeton University

Songs by MISS SWARTHOUT

The Serenader (ms) (George Dillon) CELIUS DOUGHERTY
The Bird and the Beast—An Essay
 (Sir Ernest Gowers) (ms) CELIUS DOUGHERTY
The K'E (river in China) (ms) CELIUS DOUGHERTY
I Never Had But One Love (ms) words and music by . . . JOHN JACOB NILES
A Love Song (ms) words and music by CLARA EDWARDS

ACCEPTANCE OF THE BRONZES BY THE CHANCELLOR

RECESSIONAL—Sinfonia to "Wir danken dir, Gott" BACH

The Audience Will Please Remain Seated Until After The Recessional

Appreciation is hereby expressed for the cooperation of Mrs. George Howard, of the Susan B. Anthony Memorial, Inc., in Rochester, and of Mr. Henry M. Lester, the President of the Thomas Paine National Historical Association, New Rochelle.

*Floral Tributes for Miss Anthony Will Be Presented on Behalf
of the Following Individuals and Organizations:*

ADAMS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS DESCENDANTS

Will be presented by Miss Alma Lutz, who has just completed a biography of Miss Anthony

AMERICAN UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION

Will be presented by The Rev. Dale DeWitt, Regional Director of the Association

FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

Will be presented by Miss Norma Holmes, a member of the Church

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

Will be presented by Mrs. Ogden B. Hewitt

THE MISSES MARION AND FLORENCE MOSHER

Grandnieces of Miss Anthony, will present this tribute not only in memory of Miss Anthony, but of her four sisters

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF THE UNITED STATES

Will be presented by Mrs. Thomas G. Evans, President of the Council

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF NEW ENGLAND WOMEN

Will be presented by Mrs. Arthur C. Dyer, the President General

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Will be presented by Mrs. Gladys M. Smith, New York State Corresponding Secretary

NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

Two wreaths—one will be presented by Miss Anita Pollitzer, the Honorary Chairman, and the other by Miss Marion May, a member of the Party

NEW YORK LEAGUE OF UNITARIAN WOMEN

Will be presented by Mrs. Oliver W. Roosevelt, a member of All Souls Unitarian Church

SUSAN B. ANTHONY MEMORIAL, INC., OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

Will be presented by Mrs. George Howard, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Memorial

THE CITY OF ROCHESTER

A bouquet of Susan B. Anthony lilacs from Highland Park in Rochester, New York will be presented by Mrs. Arthur H. Schwab

THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Will be presented by Miss Lucille Collinson, a member of the Washington Irving High School Chapter of the National Honor Society. Dr. Mary E. Meade, the Principal of the High School, is representing the National Education Association, the National Council of Administrative Women in Education and the National Association of Secondary-School Principals

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Will be presented by Mrs. William H. Pouch, Honorary President General

THE UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER, COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

Will be presented by Mrs. Philip Gariss, President of the New York Chapter of the University of Rochester Alumnae Association

WORLD WOMAN'S PARTY

Will be presented by Dr. Alice Paul, Honorary Chairman

*Floral Tributes for Thomas Paine Will Be Presented on Behalf
of the Following:*

CITY OF NEW ROCHELLE

Will be presented by The Hon. Stanley W. Church, Mayor of New Rochelle

METROPOLITAN CONFERENCE OF UNITARIAN CHURCHES AND THE

MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES COUNCIL OF UNITARIAN CHURCHES

Will be presented by The Rev. Homer Lewis Sheffer, Minister, Unitarian Church of Ridgewood, N. J., and President of the Metropolitan Conference

THE AMERICAN LEGION, NEW ROCHELLE POST, NO. 8

Will be presented by Commander M. Richard Seligman



BIRTH PLACE OF MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY

ADAMS, MASSACHUSETTS
(Born in room shaded by tree)
Courtesy of Susan B. Anthony Memorial, Inc.



ELIZABETH CADY STANTON AND SUSAN B. ANTHONY
Courtesy of New York Public Library

"Perfect equality of rights—civil and political—is and must continue to be the demand of all self-respecting women."

Excerpt from letter of Susan B. Anthony, June 27, 1903, to Miss Margaret A. Haley, President, National Federation of Teachers.

FROM LIFE AND WORK OF SUSAN B. ANTHONY
by Ida Husted Harper

MRS. STANTON, WHO WORKED FOR MANY YEARS WITH MISS ANTHONY FOR SUFFRAGE, SAID:

"In ancient Greece she would have been a Stoic; in the era of the Reformation, a Calvinist; in King Charles' time a Puritan; but in the Nineteenth Century, by the very laws of her being, she is a reformer."

". . . Compared with Elizabeth Cady Stanton and other colleagues she was not a great orator. Neither was she a statesman nor even a very astute politician. What she possessed was a quality of leadership that amounted to genius."

FROM SUSAN B. ANTHONY
by Rheta Childe Dorr
Published by
Frederick A. Stokes Company



SUSAN B. ANTHONY
AT THE AGE OF 48
Courtesy of Susan B. Anthony
Memorial, Inc.

It was at this age that Miss Anthony was working for revision of the New York State Constitution. The following interesting statements were made by Miss Anthony at that time:

"... I look for the day when the woman who has a political or judicial brain will have as much right to sit in the Senate or on the Supreme Court bench as men have; when women will have equal property, business and political rights with men; when the only criterion of excellence or position shall be the ability and character of the individual; and this time will come. ..."

To Cleveland Leader

"... Whatever I have done has been done because I wanted to better conditions, better surroundings, better circumstances for women. ..."

From speech at Convention in 1879

FROM LIFE AND WORK OF
SUSAN B. ANTHONY
by Ida Husted Harper

Senator Sargent in 1876 introduced in the Senate the first Woman Suffrage Amendment. The 19th Amendment, giving suffrage to women, became the law of the land August 26, 1920, just 14 years after Miss Anthony passed away.



MADISON ST. HOME OF MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY

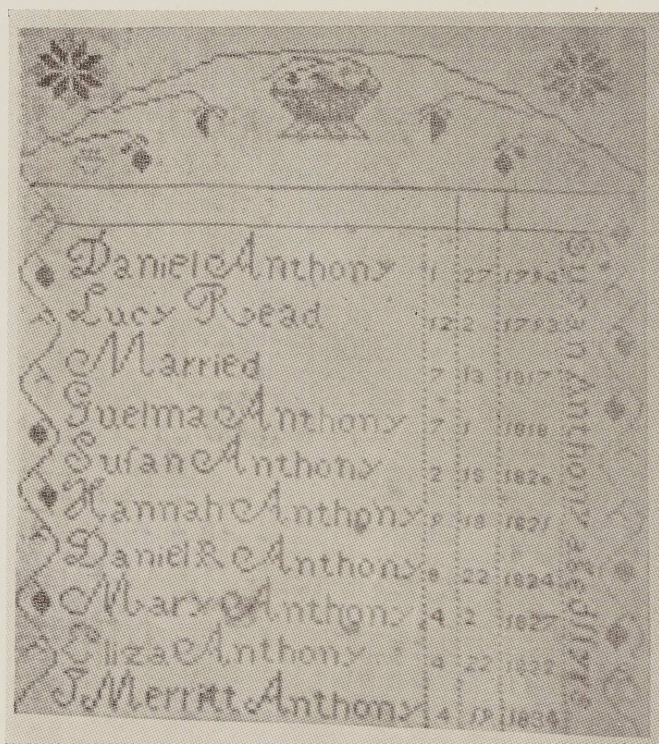
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK
Miss Anthony in the Doorway
Courtesy of Susan B. Anthony
Memorial, Inc.

Miss Anthony lived in this house for 40 years, and it was here that she planned the major part of her work.





CORNER OF MISS ANTHONY'S STUDY IN ROCHESTER, NEW YORK



SAMPLER SHOWING FAMILY RECORD

This family record, surrounded by a wreath of strawberries, all carefully wrought in crewel stitches (a fine specimen of needle-work) was done by Miss Anthony at the age of 11.

Courtesy of Susan B. Anthony Memorial, Inc.

All those familiar with Susan B. Anthony know that she kept a journal. In this journal, written in scraps, appeared the following:

"Tried to interest myself in a sewing society; but little intelligence among them. . . . Too much namby-pambyism. . . . Washed every window in the house today. Put a quilted petticoat in the frame. Commenced Mrs. Browning's Portuguese Sonnets. Have just finished Casa Guidi Windows, a grand poem and so fitted to our terrible struggle. . . . I wish the Government would move quickly, proclaim freedom to every slave and call on every able-bodied Negro to enlist in the Union Army. How not to do it seems the whole study in Washington."

FROM SUSAN B. ANTHONY
by Rheta Childe Dorr

Rochester July 27, 1869

Dear Cousins One & All

I am just in for a few hours - and learn that dear Aunt Hannah is released from her sufferings - Am surprised - Since my last word was of Ellen's return to New York - from which I inferred at least, no immediate danger -

Perhaps it is all for the best that you failed or forgot to telegraph me - but still there is a "Joy in the Grief" of mingling tears with those we love over the last glimpses of the loved & loving -

... But dear Cousins, what a rich joy there is in your grief for your precious Mother, as there was in our grief for our Father - a true & noble life - a "Well done" response, on every side - Such lines are blessings

... - and may we all aim to be worthy our dear departed - And I cannot but speculate as to whether they feel that has been between them is now withdrawn - & they in full & free interchange to day -

But that all is well with both - not one of us can doubt -

... With Love & Sympathy from Mother & all to all - I am
Affectionately your Cousin

Susan B. Anthony

Letter from Susan B. Anthony to Some of Her Cousins

Courtesy of Susan B. Anthony Memorial, Inc.

New York, July 5th 1868

Mr. Greeley

We are six
month old - how
wont you notice
the fact that the
Revolution has
reached the age
when short clothes
are donned by and
when the older
members of the
family begin to
notice the baby -

Respectfully

Susan B. Anthony

Letter to Horace Greeley
Mr. Greeley was the original woman's
rights advocate among editors

Albany N.Y. Jan. 27/73

Dear Sir -

Enclosed is proof of
my Counsels argument before the
District Judge Hall, Jan. 21 -

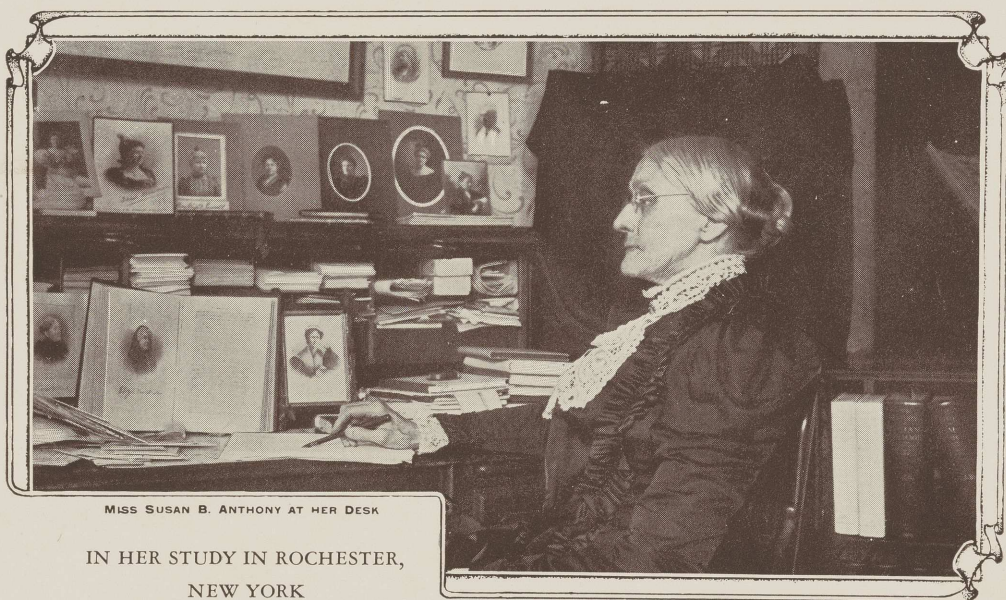
The Judge refused me Habeas Corpus
- have appealed to U. S. Circuit Judge
Woodruff - if he sustains Judge Hall -
shall appeal direct to U. S. Supreme
Court - Meantime I am
indicted with the 15 other women
voters - & the three Inspectors of
Election who took our votes - &
bound over to the May Term of
the U. S. District Court to be held
at Rochester - Judge Selden is
my bondsman in the sum of
\$1000 - The Hon. Henry S. Fish
our Rochester member of the
Assembly for the Inspectors -

I think you will see that
this presentation of the U. S.
citizens rights - privileges & immunities
& the U. S. governments duty to
protect them in their exercise
is most able & convincing - &
I hope you will do all you
can to get it before the people -

My friend Mrs. Stanton told
me of your & Mr. Norton's
interest in my prosecution -
I am grateful for it all - but
it is not for myself - but for all
womenhood - yes & all menhood
too - that I most rejoice in this
appeal to the legal mind of the
nation - It is no longer whether
women wish to vote or are will -
but is it women's Constitutional right -
My address for two weeks will be
care Hon. S. D. Sargent -
Washington D. C. - S. B. Anthony

Miss Anthony, her sister and several other women
registered for voting in Rochester, Nov. 1, 1872,
and voted Nov. 5 of that year. Miss Anthony was
arrested by the United States Deputy Marshal for
voting illegally. She was tried at Canandaigua and
fined \$100.00 which she told the Judge she would
never pay.

It is not known to whom the above letter is
addressed.



MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY AT HER DESK

IN HER STUDY IN ROCHESTER,
NEW YORK

NATIONAL-AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

Rochester, N. Y., December 20, 1900

To the Editor

THE BOSTON POST

Dear Sir:

The Twentieth Century woman will occupy the position of perfect equality with man—equal though not identical. She will have her opinions counted at the ballot-box on every question. She is equally interested and must share the advantages and disadvantages of every custom and law alike with man. Therefore, she will not be contented to accept conditions made for her by him. She will be granted her inherent right to a voice in saying of whom and for what purposes taxes shall be levied. She will not submit to be taxed to support war and all its concomitant vices and crimes against humanity. She will be the equal factor in the making, as well as in the enduring, of all the conditions of the world's misery or happiness. In fine, she will not be a dependent but a helpmeet in the home, the church and the state.

The above letter was written by Miss Anthony, in manuscript, and must have been concluded by dictation to her Secretary

Courtesy of Susan B. Anthony Memorial, Inc.

QUOTATION ON MISS ANTHONY'S TABLET IN THE COLONNADE

"... The day will come when man will recognize woman as his peer, not only at the fireside but in the councils of the nation. Then ... will there be the perfect comradeship ... between the sexes that shall result in the highest development of the race. ..."

—*From an address by Miss Anthony, June 27, 1899*

TRIBUTES TO MISS ANTHONY

"There never was a nobler, more unselfish soldier of the human race. The world might well have wept, had the child been born a boy instead of being Susan B. Anthony."—*Arthur Brisbane*

"When Susan was born a woman, an adroit statesman was lost to the world."—*Reporter of a Geneva paper, 1897*

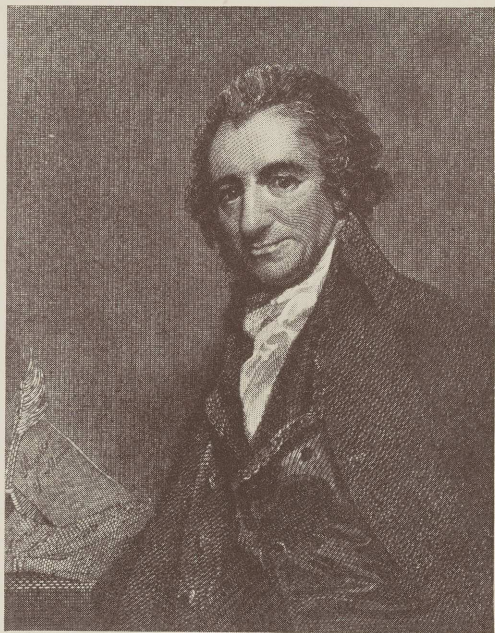
"... This woman for a large part of half a century was the chief inspiration, counselor, and guide of our movement. There were women associated with her from time to time, women of wonderful intellect, of superb power, of grand character, yet she was clearly the greatest of them all, the greatest woman of them all, the greatest woman of our century, perhaps the greatest of all time. ... We shall never see her like again."

—*Carrie Chapman Catt at Miss Anthony's funeral*

"To those who had the privilege of knowing Miss Anthony at all well it was not easy, even in the earlier days of her active career, to explain, and it was still less easy to excuse, the bitterness and derision with which she was almost universally treated. She was at heart one of the kindest and most considerate of women; she was constantly rendering services of the most generous sort without the least display, and she bore the rudeness and violence of her opponents, not, certainly, as suffering fools, patiently, but with womanly dignity and highmindedness. ... Slavery, intemperance and unfairness to women were not in the late forties and in the fifties looked upon at all as they are at present. They were accepted as the institutions and customs of the best society of the time, and any severe comment on them was irritating to the great mass of respectable men and women. ... In regard to all these things there has been change amounting to revolution. ..."—*The New York Times, 1906*

Upon this marble bust that is not I
Lay the round, formal wreath that is not fame;
But in the forum of my silenced cry
Root ye the living tree whose sap is flame.
I, that was proud and valiant, am no more;—
Save as a dream that wanders wide and late,
Save as a wind that rattles the stout door,
Troubling the ashes in the sheltered grate.
The stone will perish; I shall be twice dust.
Only my standard on a taken hill
Can cheat the mildew and the red-brown rust
And make immortal my adventurous will.
Even now the silk is tugging at the staff:
Take up the song; forget the epitaph.

Sonnet by EDNA ST. VINCENT MILLAY



An engraving of Paine, by his friend Sharp, from the portrait painted by George Romney in 1792. This portrait is considered the best likeness of Paine.

"Paine, according to Rickman, his friend and biographer, was about 5' 5"—athletic in figure, broad-shouldered. His eye, of which the painter Romney could not convey the exquisite meaning, was full, brilliant, and singularly piercing; Rickman says 'his manners were easy, and gracious, polite and engaging.'"

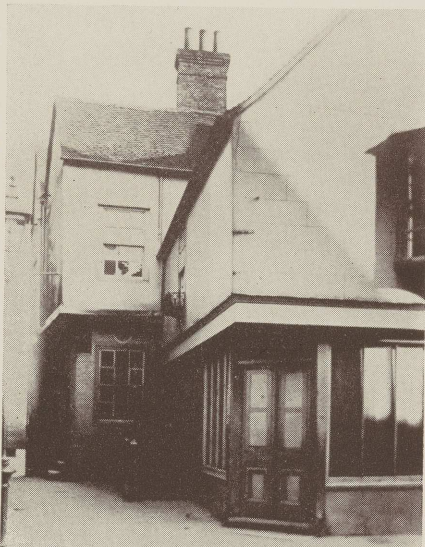
From the volume "Selections from the Works of Thomas Paine," by Peach



Paine's birthplace at Thetford, England. Paine's mother occupied this house at the time he visited her after the American Revolution. The house no longer exists, but a flower garden is on its site.

FROM PAINE'S PAMPHLET ON
"FIRST PRINCIPLES":

"An avidity to punish is always dangerous to liberty. It leads men to stretch, to misinterpret and to misapply even the best of laws. He that would make his own liberty secure, must guard even his enemy from oppression; for if he violates this duty, he establishes a precedent that will reach to himself."



Thomas Paine's literary birthplace. This house at Lewes, in Sussex, England, is where Paine wrote his first essay, "The Case of the Officers of Excise."

FROM PAINE'S "RIGHTS OF MAN,"
DEDICATED TO LAFAYETTE:

". . . As the republic of letters brings forward the best literary productions, by giving to genius a fair and universal chance; so the representative system of government is calculated to produce the wisest laws, by collecting wisdom where it can be found. I smile to myself when I contemplate the ridiculous insignificance into which literature and all the sciences would sink, were they made hereditary; and I carry the same idea into governments. An hereditary governor is as inconsistent as an hereditary author. . . ."



Paine's cottage in New Rochelle, New York. Paine lived here from time to time after his return to America in 1802

IN A LETTER TO JEFFERSON, PAINE DESCRIBED HIS FARM IN NEW ROCHELLE AS FOLLOWS:

"It is a pleasant and healthy situation, commanding a prospect always green and peacable, as New Rochelle produces a great deal of grass and hay. The farm contains three hundred acres, about one hundred of which is meadow land, one hundred grazing and village land, and the remainder woodland. . . . I have sold off 61 acres and a half for four thousand and twenty dollars. With this money I shall improve the other part, and build an addition . . . to the present building. . . ."

Thomas Paine Memorial in New Rochelle, New York. This building and the Paine Cottage have interesting Paine memorabilia.



1777]

THE AMERICAN CRISIS.

181

missioner without authority. Had your powers been ever so great they were nothing to us, further than we pleased; because we had the same right which other nations had, to do what we thought was best. "*The UNITED STATES of AMERICA*," will sound as pompously in the world or in history, as "*the kingdom of Great Britain*;" the character of *General Washington* will fill a page with as much lustre as that of *Lord Howe*: and the *congress* have as much right to command the *king and parliament* in London to desist from legislation, as *they* or *you* have to command the congress. Only suppose how laughable such an edict would appear from us, and then, in that merry mood, do but turn the tables upon yourself, and you will see how your proclamation is received here. Having thus placed you in a proper position in which you may have a full view of your folly, and learn to despise it, I hold up to you, for that purpose, the following

Excerpt from *The American Crisis* No. II. It is believed that the phrase "*The United States of America*" was originated by Paine.

Honorable Sirs

From the manner in which I was called before this House yesterday. I have reason to suspect an unfavourable disposition on this score, towards some parts in my late publications. What the parts are against which they object, or what those objections are, are wholly unknown to me. If any Gentleman has presented any Memorial to this House, which contains any Charge against me, or any ways allude in a censurable manner, ~~say~~ to my Character or interest, so as to become the ground of any such Charge, I request, as a Servant under your Authority, an attested Copy of that charge, and in my personal Character as a freeman of the Country, I demand it. I attended at the bar of this House yesterday, as their Servant, tho' the warrant did not express my official Station, which I conceive it ought to have done otherwise it could not be compulsive unless backed by a Magistrate. — My hopes were, that I should be made acquainted with the Charges, and admitted to my defence which I am all times ready to make either in writing or personally

I cannot in duty to my Character as a freeman, submit to be censured unheard. I have evidence which I presume will justify me. And I intreat this House to consider how great their reproach will be, ^{should} ~~when~~ it shall be told, that they passed a Sentence upon me without hearing me, and that a Copy of the charge against me was refused to ~~to~~ me; and likewise, how much that reproach will be aggravated should I afterwards prove the Censure of this House to be a Libel, grounded upon a

mistake which ~~this House~~ ^{they} refused to enquire fully into.

I make my application to the heart of every Gentleman in this House, that he, before he decides on a point that may affect my reputation, will duly consider his own. Did I court popular praise I should not ~~send~~ ~~this~~ send this letter. My wish is, that by thus stating my situation, to the House, that they may not commit an act they cannot justify.

I have obtained Fame Honor and Credit in this Country. I am Proud of those honors. And as they cannot be taken from me by any unjust Censure, grounded on a concealed charge, therefore it will become my duty afterwards to do justice to myself. I have no favor to ask more than to be candidly and honorably dealt by; and such being my right. I ought to have no doubt but this House will proceed accordingly. Should Congress be disposed to hear me, I have to request that they will give me sufficient Time to prepare.

I am Honorable Sirs

Your honors most Obedt
and Dutifull Humble servant

Philadelphia
Jan^{ry} 7th 1779

Thos. Paine

1802, Dec. 254

of Louisiana

Spain has ceded Louisiana to France and France has excluded the Americans from N. Orleans and the navigation of the Mississippi - the people of the western territory have complained of it to their government, and the government is of consequence involved and interested in the affair. The question then is, What is the best step to be taken first.

The one is to begin by memorial and remonstrance against an infraction of a right. The other by accommodation, still keeping the right in view, but not making it a ground-work -

Suppose then the Govern^t. begin by making a proposal to France to repurchase the cession made to her by Spain of Louisiana, provided it be with the consent of the people of Louisiana or a majority thereof.

By beginning on this ground any thing can be said without carrying the appearance of a threat - the growing power of the western territory can be stated as matter of information, and also the impossibility of restraining them from seizing upon New Orleans and the equal impossibility of France to prevent it.

Suppose the proposal attended to, the sum to be given comes next on the Carpet. This, on the part of America will be estimated between the Value of the Commerce and the quantity of revenue that Louisiana will produce.

The French treasury is not only empty but the Government has consumed by anticipation a great part of the next year's revenue. A moneyed proposal will, I believe, be attended to; if it should, the claims upon France can be stipulated as part of the payment, and that sum can be paid here to the claimants. -

I congratulate ^{you} on the birth day of the New Sun, now called Christmas day, and I make ^{present of a} you a thought on Louisiana.

J. P.

Letter to Thomas Jefferson, December 25, 1802

Courtesy of The Library of Congress

Respected Friend

New York Broome Street May 4 1807

Elisha Ward and three or four other Tories who lived within the blockade lines in the revolutionary war got in to be inspectors of the election last year at New Rochelle. Ward was supervisor. These men refused my vote at the election saying to me "You are not an American citizen, Our Minister at Paris, Gouverneur Morris, would not reclaim you when you were imprisoned in the Luxembourg at Paris and General Washington refused to do it. Upon my telling him that the two cases he stated were factitious and that if he did me injustice I would prosecute him, he got up and calling for a Constable said to me, "I will commit you to prison". He chose however to sit down and go no further with it.

I have written to Mr Madison for an attested copy of Mr Morris's letter to the then Secretary of State, Randolph, in which Mr Morris gives the Government an account of his reclaiming me and of my liberation in consequence of it; and also for an attested copy of Mr Randolph's answer in which he says "The president approves what you have done in the case of Mr Paine". The matter is I believe, that as I had not been gilled in Washington thought best to say what he did. — As to Gouverneur Morris the case is that he did reclaim me but his reclamation did me no good, and the probability is, he did not intend it should. Joel Barlow and other Americans in Paris had been in a body to reclaim me but their application being unsuccess was not regarded. I then applied to Morris. I shall subpoena Morris and if I get attested copies from the Secretary of State's office it will prove the lie on the inspectors.

As it is a new generation that has risen up since the declaration of independence, they know nothing of what the political state of the country was at the time the pamphlet Common Sense appeared, and besides this, there are but few of the old standards left and none that I know of in this city.

It may be proper at the trial to bring the mind of the Court and Jury back to the times I am speaking of, and if you see no objection in your way, I wish you would write a letter to some person stating from your own knowledge what the condition of ~~the country~~ those times were and the effect which the work Common Sense and the several numbers of the Crisis had upon the country. It would, I think, be best that the letter should begin directly upon the subject in this manner. Being informed that Thomas Paine has been denied his rights of citizenship by certain persons acting as inspectors at an election at New Rochelle &c

I have put the prosecution into the hands of Mr Retherford, district attorney who can make use of ^{the letter} ~~it~~ in ~~his~~ ^{his} address to the Court and Jury. Your hand writing can be sworn to by persons here if necessary — Had you been upon the spot I should have visited and you, unless it had been too inconvenient to you to have attended.

Yours in friendship

Thomas Paine.

Letter to Vice-President George Clinton

Courtesy of New York Public Library

QUOTATION ON PAINE'S TABLET IN THE COLONNADE

"Those who expect to reap the blessings of freedom, must, like men, undergo the fatigues of supporting it. . . ."

—*From The American Crisis No. IV by Paine*

TRIBUTES TO PAINE

"... Paine's works are a crystallization of acute human reasoning, and they will surely be appreciated more and more as the awakening world reads what he has written. . . . Thomas Paine should be read by his countrymen."—*Thomas A. Edison*

Jefferson often sent manuscripts to Paine for criticism. On one such occasion he said:

"You must not be too much elated and set up when I tell you my belief that you are the only writer in America who can write better than your obliged servant, *Thomas Jefferson*."

"His writings certainly had a powerful effect on the public mind."

—*George Washington*

"A statue of gold ought to be erected to you in every city in the Universe."—*Napoleon I*

"Paine's Pamphlet, 'Common Sense,' crystallized public opinion and was the first factor in bringing about the Revolution."

—*John Quincy Adams*

"Every living man in America in 1776 who could read, read 'Common Sense,' by Thomas Paine. If he were a Tory he read it, at least a little, just to find out for himself how atrocious it was; and if he was a Whig he read it all to find the reasons why he was one. This book was the arsenal to which Colonists went for their mental weapons."

—*The Rev. Theodore Parker*

"It is unnecessary for me to tell you how much all of your countrymen, I speak of the great mass of the people, are interested in your welfare. . . . You are considered by them as not only having rendered important services in our own Revolution, but as being on a more extensive scale, the friend of human rights, and a distinguished and able advocate in favor of public liberty. . . . To liberate you will be an object of my endeavors, and as soon as possible. . . ."

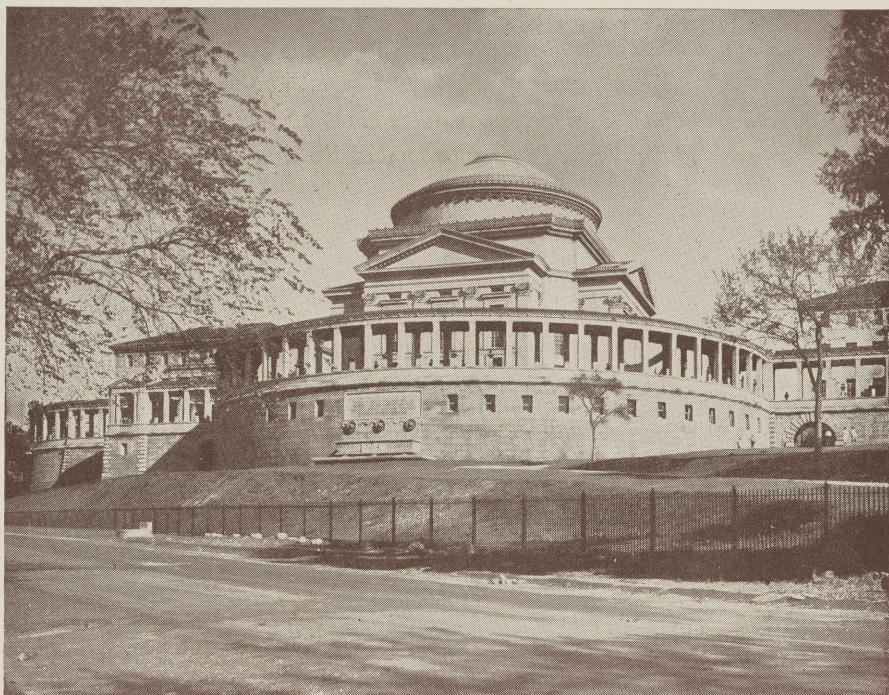
Letter from James Monroe to Paine, Sept. 18, 1794, while Paine was imprisoned in the Luxembourg. He was imprisoned for ten months and nine days, and released on Monroe's order November 6, 1794

Personages in the Hall of Fame

The names to be inscribed in the Hall of Fame are chosen every five years by a College of Electors, consisting of approximately one hundred American men and women of distinction, representing every State of the Union and several professions. Following, in order of selection, are the names of the eighty-three persons thus far chosen. The busts and tablets are the gifts of associations or individuals. New names will be chosen in October, 1955.

1900	James Madison Maria Mitchell William Tecumseh Sherman John Greenleaf Whittier Emma Willard	Alice Freeman Palmer Augustus Saint-Gaudens Roger Williams
John Adams John James Audubon Henry Ward Beecher William Ellery Channing Henry Clay Peter Cooper Jonathan Edwards Ralph Waldo Emerson David Glasgow Farragut Benjamin Franklin Robert Fulton Ulysses Simpson Grant Asa Gray Nathaniel Hawthorne Washington Irving Thomas Jefferson James Kent Robert Edward Lee Abraham Lincoln Henry Wadsworth Longfellow John Marshall Horace Mann Samuel Finley Breese Morse George Peabody Joseph Story Gilbert Charles Stuart George Washington Daniel Webster Eli Whitney	1910 George Bancroft Phillips Brooks William Cullen Bryant James Fenimore Cooper Oliver Wendell Holmes Andrew Jackson John Lothrop Motley Edgar Allan Poe Harriet Beecher Stowe Frances Elizabeth Willard	1925 Edwin Booth John Paul Jones
	1915 Louis Agassiz Daniel Boone Rufus Choate Charlotte Saunders Cushman Alexander Hamilton Joseph Henry Mark Hopkins Elias Howe Francis Parkman	1930 Matthew Fontaine Maury James Monroe James Abbott McNeill Whistler Walt Whitman
1905	1920 Samuel Langhorne Clemens (Mark Twain) James Buchanan Eads Patrick Henry William Thomas Green Morton	1935 Grover Cleveland Simon Newcomb William Penn
John Quincy Adams James Russell Lowell Mary Lyon		1940 Stephen Collins Foster
		1945 Sidney Lanier Thomas Paine Walter Reed Booker T. Washington
		1950 Susan B. Anthony Alexander Graham Bell Josiah Willard Gibbs William Crawford Gorgas Theodore Roosevelt Woodrow Wilson

*THE HALL OF FAME FOR GREAT AMERICANS
ON THE CAMPUS OF NEW YORK UNIVERSITY*



Information concerning the Hall of Fame may be obtained from Mrs. Norbert Lyons, Curator, One Madison Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.

Originator of the Hall of Fame—Dr. Henry Mitchell MacCracken, Former Chancellor of New York University

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